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January 2001



**Social Studies 30**  
**Grade 12 Diploma Examination**



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January 2001  
**Social Studies 30**  
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

*Description*

**Part A: Multiple Choice** consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

**Part B: Written Response** consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

**Time:** This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

**Recommendation:** Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

*Instructions*

**Part A: Multiple Choice**

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

**Part B: Written Response**

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 26.

**Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.**

**Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your Written Work.**





## Part A: Multiple Choice

1. An important reason for the emergence of right-wing extremism in many parts of Europe during the 1920s and 1930s was the
  - A. popularity of emerging pacifist ideologies
  - B. decline in the attraction of nationalist fervour
  - C. fear of revolutionary communist movements
  - D. popular support for legitimate democratic institutions
2. During the last days of the Weimar Republic, the factor that **most strongly** contributed to the abandonment of democracy and any pretense of upholding parliamentary traditions was the
  - A. passage of the Enabling Act
  - B. election of Nazi deputies to the *Reichstag*
  - C. election of von Hindenburg to the presidency
  - D. plotting of the Night of the Long Knives
3. Ideologically and historically, Marxists have envisioned a society that is based on the principles of
  - A. industrial growth and elitism
  - B. equality and humanitarianism
  - C. collectivization and nationalism
  - D. centralization and authoritarianism

Use the following statements to answer question 4.

Statement I	Statement II
In the election campaigns of the early 1930s, Adolf Hitler promoted himself as an ardent supporter of state nationalization of key industries.	When he became Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev denounced Josef Stalin as a despot who used excessive force to maintain his control over the Soviet Union.

4. Which of the following observations regarding the above statements is accurate?
  - A. Both statements are true.
  - B. Both statements are false.
  - C. Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
  - D. Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

Use the following sources to answer questions 5 to 8.

### Source I

1993 Federal Election Results				Number of seats if proportional representation had been used
Political Party	Percentage of vote	Percentage of seats	Number of seats (295)	
Liberal	41.3%	60.3%	178	122
New Democrat	6.9%	3.0%	9	20
Progressive Conservative	16.0%	0.7%	2	47
Reform	18.7%	17.6%	52	55
Bloc Quebecois	13.5%	18.3%	54	40
Other	3.6%	0	0	10

—from *Citizenship and Democracy*

### Source II

One of the world's oldest democracies, Canada is constantly on call to send its political experts to monitor elections in far-off fledgling nations, teaching newcomers how to climb the ropes of voting fairness. Yet back home in election after election, the most noticeable feature of the results is the unrepresentative nature of the governments created and how cheated some citizens feel.

Since 1921, with two exceptions, in 1958 and 1984, a sizable majority of Canadians have voted in federal elections *against* the political party which won enough seats in Canada's winner-take-all electoral system to seize the reins of power.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, April 1997

### Source III

Proportional representation almost guarantees a minority government, one that doesn't have enough seats to ensure it can pass its budgets and legislation. Or it leads to a coalition government; two parties teamed in a forced—and often shaky—alliance gain a majority in the legislature . . . .

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, April 1997



5. According to the results shown in Source I, if the electoral system had been based on a system of proportional representation, which of the following political parties would have **benefited most**?
- A. Liberal
  - B. Reform
  - C. New Democrat
  - D. Progressive Conservative
6. Comments in Source II suggest that Canada's current electoral system
- A. creates a political stalemate in parliament
  - B. creates disenchantment among some voters
  - C. provides a practical model for fledgling democracies
  - D. provides political extremists with excessive political influence
7. According to Source III, a system of proportional representation may result in a government that
- A. promotes cabinet solidarity
  - B. produces unpopular legislation
  - C. experiences political instability
  - D. abandons democratic processes
8. Which of the following statements provides an accurate description of a relationship among the sources?
- A. Information in Source I supports the contentions made in Source II.
  - B. Information in Source I contradicts the contentions made in Source II.
  - C. Source III provides evidence to support the ideas in Source II.
  - D. The three sources provide contradictory information.
- 
9. In Canada, the **main** reason that the interests of local constituencies are not always addressed in the House of Commons is that
- A. political agendas of opposition parties gain too much media attention
  - B. provincial politics have begun to dominate the national scene
  - C. representation by population does not adequately ensure voter equality
  - D. elected representatives often adhere to party discipline when deciding issues

*Use the following information to answer questions 10 to 12.*

**Some Characteristics of Authoritarian Systems**

1. The state owns and controls the means of production.
  2. Mass communications and education are tightly controlled by the government.
  3. National identity is considered to be of crucial importance. The state often promotes racist and discriminatory policies.
  4. The stated goal of the system is to promote equality among all persons.
  5. Opposition parties and dissent are not tolerated.
  6. Economic decision making is centralized in many instances but decentralized in others.
  7. A philosopher developed the statement of ideological principles that underly the system.
  8. Courts, police, and the military are subject to direct political control.
10. In practice, which characteristics have been common to both fascist and communist systems?
- A. Characteristics 1, 6, and 8
  - B. Characteristics 2, 5, and 8
  - C. Characteristics 1, 2, and 7
  - D. Characteristics 4, 6, and 7
11. Which characteristics are unique to communist systems of government?
- A. Characteristics 1, 4, and 7
  - B. Characteristics 3, 6, and 7
  - C. Characteristics 2, 5, and 7
  - D. Characteristics 1, 4, and 6
12. Reforms undertaken during the 1990s by the government of the People's Republic of China include
- A. adopting characteristic 4 and devaluing the importance of characteristics 5 and 6
  - B. adopting characteristic 1 and devaluing the importance of characteristics 3 and 5
  - C. adopting characteristic 7 and devaluing the importance of characteristics 5 and 8
  - D. adopting characteristic 6 and devaluing the importance of characteristics 1 and 4



Use the following information to answer questions 13 and 14.

**Some Characteristics of Parliamentary Democracies**

1. An official and loyal opposition
2. Power of the purse
3. A bicameral legislative body
4. Responsible government
5. A public record of government debates
6. Question period
7. Judicial review

13. This list of characteristics indicates that in a parliamentary democracy, the **greatest** emphasis is placed on the
- A. need for consensus and unanimity of opinion and action
  - B. effective and efficient operation of government bureaucracies
  - C. accountability of those representatives elected to serve in the government
  - D. centralization of political power in the hands of competent, elected leaders
14. The institutions of the “House of Lords,” the “Senate,” and the “House of Commons,” within British and Canadian contexts, are related specifically to
- A. Characteristic 1
  - B. Characteristic 3
  - C. Characteristic 4
  - D. Characteristic 7

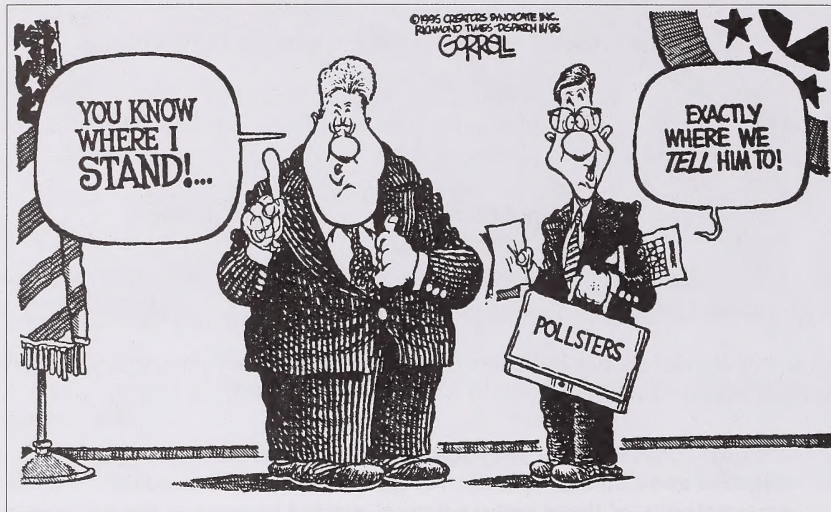
Use the following excerpt to answer question 15.

In every move they made, the Nazis showed the advantage enjoyed by a political movement which refused to be bound by any rules, which . . . did everything it could to exploit surprise and shock, and [which] instead of repudiating violence in the streets employed . . . it to break down opposition.

—from *History of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

15. The technique of dictatorship illustrated in the excerpt is that of
- A. using or threatening force and coercion
  - B. directing popular discontent at scapegoats
  - C. controlling participation at political rallies
  - D. using party propaganda and indoctrination

Use the following cartoon to answer question 16.



—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year*, 1996 Edition

16. The point of view revealed by this American cartoon is critical of the
- A. lack of consistent and principled leadership
  - B. undue influence exercised by elite lobby groups
  - C. unwillingness of government to respond to citizen concerns
  - D. electorate's inability to understand and participate in decision making
17. The development of representative democracy as an alternative to direct democracy challenges the underlying principle that
- A. all minorities have political influence equal to that of the majority
  - B. universal suffrage is necessary in order to achieve responsible government
  - C. the primary purpose of government is to ensure the security of its citizens
  - D. all citizens have the same opportunity to participate in political decision making
18. Which of the following characteristics of many democratic elections is **most likely** to be present in an election staged by a non-democratic régime?
- A. Independent verification of election results
  - B. Free competition between rival political parties
  - C. Widely held electoral franchise with high voter-turnout
  - D. Freedom of speech and assembly during the campaign



Use the following commentary to answer questions 19 and 20.

The political left was built on a view of human life that was partly true, but not wholly true. People, the left argued, are not inherently unequal or inherently bad, but society can make them so.

By changing society, the left believed, you could remove the chains that oppress and distort people's lives. By redistributing income, you could create fairness. By improving the conditions of life, you could improve people. Crime, violence, greed, human misery—these were byproducts of an exploitive society. Humanize society and you humanize life.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, August 1994

19. Which of the following generalizations reflects the characteristics attributed to the “political left” described in the commentary?
- A. The left encourages individuals to take greater responsibility for their actions.
  - B. The left believes that people's lives have been overwhelmed by the intrusiveness of government.
  - C. The left advocates government involvement in people's lives to minimize social and economic disparity.
  - D. The left supports cautious changes to existing political traditions and institutions of government.
20. To right-wing thinkers, the methods that left-wing politicians would use to achieve the goal of “improving the conditions of life” are unacceptable because they involve
- A. economically penalizing those who have demonstrated self-reliance and initiative
  - B. the creation of an economic system dominated by a small group of corporations
  - C. the elimination of state-financed programs that offer economic security for all
  - D. restricting the freedom of workers to organize and bargain collectively
- 
21. *To stay in power, it is in the nature of authoritarian regimes to use the “stick” as well as to offer the “carrot.”*

The “stick” in this statement **most likely** represents the dictatorial technique of

- A. indoctrinating through media propaganda
- B. using a secret police force to eliminate dissent
- C. controlling and determining an election outcome
- D. establishing paramilitary organizations to employ the jobless

Use the following sources to answer questions 22 to 25.

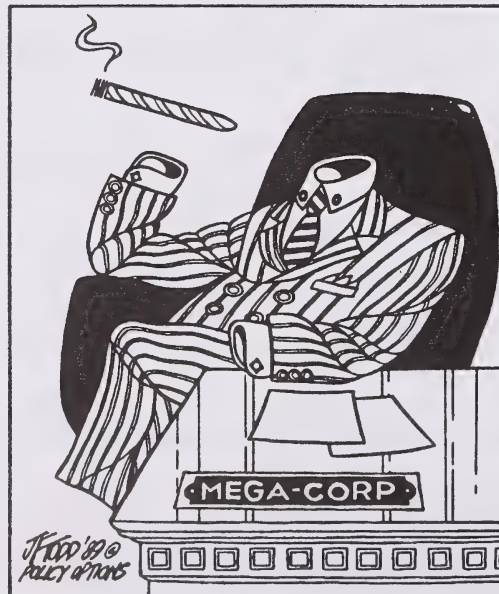
### Source I

[Milton Friedman said], “(there) is one and only one social responsibility of business—to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game . . . [and] engages in open and free competition, without deception and fraud. . . . Few trends could so thoroughly undermine the very foundations of our free society as the acceptance by corporate officials of a social responsibility other than to make as much money for their stockholders as possible.” . . . Friedman . . . [was] absolutely right, given the nature of the impersonal . . . institution that [human beings] created, the corporation.

### Source II

The corporation is the dominant and dominating institution of our time. Governments identify growth and development with commercial corporations and shower them with subsidies, tax privileges, appropriate labor legislation and market protection to attract a commitment and investment. . . . The primary objective of the corporate invader is to increase its own wealth and assets, not the level of community income. When communities enter into arrangements with corporations, it is important that the nature of this institution be clearly understood.

### Source III



—all sources from *Policy Options*



22. The authors of sources I and II agree that corporations
- A. have social responsibilities
  - B. contribute to community wealth
  - C. exist exclusively to make a profit
  - D. receive favourable government treatment
23. Friedman's point of view, as expressed in Source I, is based **primarily** on the assumption that
- A. corporations will be law abiding and will follow the rules of fair competition
  - B. government intervention in any economy is often unplanned and haphazard
  - C. corporate decision making is often influenced by the needs of the community
  - D. governments will provide directly for the social-welfare needs of the community
24. The cartoon emphasizes the idea, cited in one of the other two sources, that
- A. there is "one and only one social responsibility of business" (Source I)
  - B. "Governments identify growth and development with commercial corporations" (Source II)
  - C. the corporation has "the nature of the impersonal . . . institution that [human beings] created" (Source I)
  - D. "it is important that the nature of this institution be clearly understood" (Source II)
25. A social democrat would **strongly disagree** with
- A. the Source III cartoonist's depiction of the Mega-Corp
  - B. the Source II idea that communities and corporations cooperate
  - C. Friedman's belief that corporations should make profits
  - D. Friedman's contention that corporations have only one social responsibility

26. Lenin's New Economic Policy and Gorbachev's perestroika were both characterized by
- A. an increase in consumer goods production through greater central planning
  - B. a restructuring of government institutions to allow greater freedom of speech
  - C. a departure from dogmatic economic policy in order to increase individual initiative
  - D. an attempt to consolidate Communist party control in order to ensure political stability

*Use the following information to answer questions 27 and 28.*

**Proposed Measures for Economic Reform**

- I. Sell all public utilities to private interests
- II. Create a flat tax on all income levels
- III. Establish a means test to determine old-age pension eligibility
- IV. Apply user fees to all publicly funded medical services
- V. Introduce lower consumption taxes on luxury goods and services

27. Which measure directly challenges the economic principle of the "universality" of social programs?
- A. Measure I
  - B. Measure II
  - C. Measure III
  - D. Measure V
28. Given the context established by the above list, which of the following measures could be appropriately added?
- A. Nationalize the transportation industry
  - B. Contract public services to entrepreneurs
  - C. Guarantee the continuation of transfer payments
  - D. Provide the education system with greater public funding



Use the following sources to answer questions 29 and 30.

**Source I**

**Exchange Rates Over a  
Three-Year Period**

Nov	£1=20 marks
May	£1=74 marks
Nov	£1=313 marks
Jan	£1=959 marks
June	£1=1,500 marks
Dec	£1=50,000 marks
Jan	£1=89,860 marks
Nov	£1=21,000,000,000 marks
Dec	£1=22,300,000,000 marks

**Source II**

The height to which prices have climbed may be shown by the fact that wholesale prices have risen on the average to 5,967 times the peacetime level, those of foodstuffs to 4,902 times, and those for industrial products to 7,958 times.

—both sources from *The 20th Century*

29. A government faced with the hyperinflation described in the sources could attempt to **reverse** the situation by taking steps to
- A. increase workers' wages
  - B. decrease the money supply
  - C. encourage foreign borrowing
  - D. reduce consumer interest rates
30. Which of the following countries in the years given was affected disastrously by the economic problem shown in the sources?
- A. The Soviet Union from 1942 to 1945
  - B. Great Britain from 1936 to 1939
  - C. The United States from 1930 to 1933
  - D. Germany from 1922 to 1925
- 
31. Laissez-faire capitalists oppose the formation of unions **primarily** because they believe that unions
- A. distort the labour market and increase the cost of production
  - B. encourage governments to spend lavishly on public works
  - C. fail to act in the long-term interests of their members
  - D. restrict consumer confidence and spending

Use the following excerpt from a newspaper commentary to answer question 32.

As subsidies work their way through the economy, they distort individual and corporate behaviour. Given an opportunity, individuals will accept a government subsidy and substitute leisure for work. Subsidies also distort corporate and government behaviour. To offset the subsidies, companies and institutions are forced to pay higher wages, driving up costs and rendering local economic activity less competitive.

—from *The Globe and Mail*

32. The writer of the above excerpt expresses beliefs that are **most consistent** with those of
- A. Karl Marx
  - B. Adam Smith
  - C. John Stuart Mill
  - D. John Maynard Keynes
- 
33. From the perspective of private enterprise economists, the **most effective** approach that western democratic governments use to eliminate deficit budgeting is to
- A. place a surtax on corporate profits
  - B. introduce programs of fiscal restraint
  - C. nationalize high technology industries
  - D. increase public subsidies for low income earners
34. Which of the following theories is **correctly** matched with an example of its practice?
- | Theory                   |        | Practice                    |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| A. Supply and demand     | —————→ | Wage and price controls     |
| B. The invisible hand    | —————→ | Subsidies to small business |
| C. Interventionism       | —————→ | The New Deal                |
| D. Demand-side economics | —————→ | The Five Year Plans         |
35. During the 1980s and 1990s, individuals who criticized the implementation of “trickle-down,” supply-side economic policies contended that such policies
- A. caused income gaps to decrease significantly
  - B. created weaker competition within the corporate sector
  - C. challenged traditional free-market solutions to problems
  - D. concentrated more wealth in the hands of already wealthy citizens



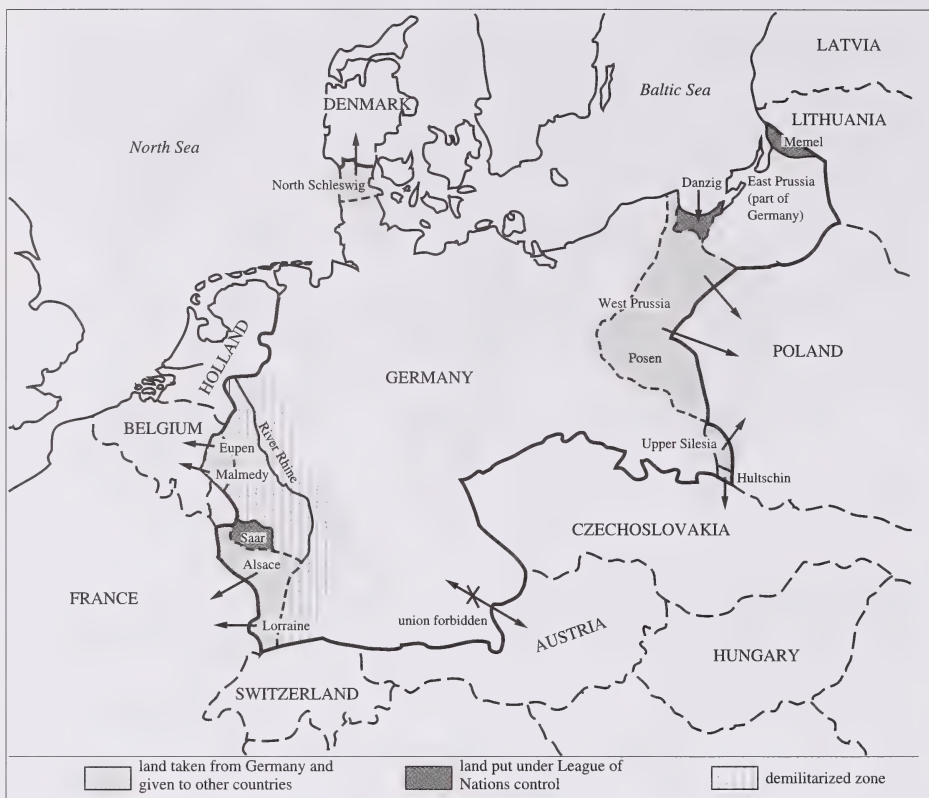
Use the following cartoon to answer questions 36 and 37.



—from *A Cartoon History of  
United States Foreign Policy*

36. This 1919 cartoon ridicules American political party members who supported the idea of
- A. containing the spread of communism
  - B. appeasing aggressive European dictators
  - C. maintaining a balance of power through European alliances
  - D. employing collective security through the League of Nations
37. Advocates of the policy followed by the “America—Last Republicans” and “America—Last Democrats” would have said that “Americanism” was just another word for
- A. idealism
  - B. isolationism
  - C. ultranationalism
  - D. supranationalism


Use the following map to answer questions 38 to 40.



—from *The World Re-Made*

38. The territorial and other changes illustrated on the map can be attributed to Germany's
- A. defeat at the conclusion of the First World War
  - B. failure to meet deadlines for reparation payments
  - C. acceptance of decisions made by the League of Nations
  - D. acceptance of specific provisions of the Locarno Pact



39. From a historical perspective, one could argue that the major result of the changes illustrated on the map was
- the formation of a defensive alliance between Germany and Austria
  - internal strife in Germany along with bitterness toward neighbouring states
  - the abandonment of a defeated Germany to supervision by the League of Nations
  - a reinforcement of the belief that Germany had largely gone unpunished for past aggressions
40. If the legend for this map had included:  *land ceded by terms of the Munich Agreement*, the shading would have been placed on
- eastern Austria
  - western Poland
  - eastern Belgium
  - western Czechoslovakia
- 
41. As a result of overlapping foreign policy interests during the interwar years, Japan and the United States came into conflict over their interest in
- Northern Europe
  - the Middle East
  - Central Asia
  - the Pacific

*Use the following diagram to answer question 42.*



42. Chronologically and thematically, the event that completes the diagram is the
- Italian invasion of Ethiopia
  - Japanese seizure of Manchuria
  - signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact
  - outbreak of the Spanish Civil War

Use the following definition to answer questions 43 and 44.

**Irredentism:** The desire of the people of a state to annex those [neighbouring] territories of another country that are inhabited largely by linguistic or cultural minorities of the first state.

—from *The International Relations Dictionary*

43. Given this definition, which claims from the interwar years are the **best** example of irredentism?
- A. Italy's claims on Ethiopia
  - B. Japan's claims on Manchuria
  - C. The Soviet Union's claims on Poland
  - D. Germany's claims on the Sudetenland
44. During the 1930s, the claims of European irredentists were largely addressed by a foreign policy of
- A. collective security by the League of Nations
  - B. appeasement by Great Britain and France
  - C. containment by the United States
  - D. aggression by the Axis powers

Use the following excerpt to answer question 45.

More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of east Asia and compelled our Empire to take up arms. Eager to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, by giving support to the Chanking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in east Asia. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of our Empire.

—from *Case Studies in Twentieth-Century History*

45. In which of the following historical contexts was this excerpt from a speech **most likely** given?
- A. The Japanese government declaring war on Great Britain and the United States, 1941
  - B. The South Korean government condemning China for its invasion, 1950
  - C. The Soviet premier commenting on the Sino-Soviet split, 1969
  - D. The North Vietnamese president claiming victory over the United States, 1975



Use the following comments to answer questions 46 and 47.

**Source I**

The dropping of atom bombs without specific warning may have been inexcusable; but the decision to do so was taken by harassed men in the extremity of a life and death conflict. It aroused immediate feelings of revulsion. The mass murder of Jews and Russians was a deliberate policy made possible by the war but had nothing to do with the winning of it. It was carried out systematically and in cold blood by men who knew what they were doing and watched their victims die.

**Source II**

... the cruelties were not all on Hitler's side. We all became fascists, in certain respects, in the Second World War, and, indeed, in later, less extensive struggles such as the Korean War. We condemned vast numbers of personally innocent men, women, and children to horrible, flaming deaths, because they happened to be on the other side. The atomic bomb merely perfected a technique of mass slaughter with which we were already doing very well before that.

—both sources from *The Rise of the Nazi Horror*

46. The focus of the sources is reflected in which of the following questions?
- A. Did the Allied powers turn a “blind eye” to Nazi atrocities?
  - B. Should nations continue to pursue and prosecute war crimes?
  - C. Which actions taken in times of conflict should be considered “criminal”?
  - D. Can collective security organizations effectively monitor human rights abuses?
47. Which of the following statements **best** summarizes the point of view expressed in Source I?
- A. It is impossible to agree upon what acceptable behaviours are during wartime.
  - B. In times of international conflict, the only rule is that victory must be achieved.
  - C. When battling an evil enemy, no actions should be considered improper or excessive.
  - D. Extreme measures, taken during wartime, are more justifiable if the intent is to end the conflict.
- 
48. During the Second World War, the Atlantic corridor supply route was effectively disrupted by the submarine activity of
- A. Germany
  - B. Great Britain
  - C. the Soviet Union
  - D. the United States

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 49 and 50.

The [economic] collapse of 1929–1933 put an end to the high hopes for a shared prosperity which had marked the post-war years. Now, as world trade fell, each nation determined to hang on to what was left, and at any rate to keep its own trade intact. This was a policy of ‘economic nationalism’—a far cry from the economic internationalism of which President Wilson had dreamed.

—from *The 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

49. Which of the following strategies is inconsistent with the policy of “‘economic nationalism’ ” described in the excerpt?
- A. Negotiating multilateral trade agreements among nations
  - B. Erecting protectionist barriers to international commerce
  - C. Increasing tariffs on foreign goods
  - D. Imposing quotas on imported goods
50. The ironic consequence of the efforts made by nations to keep their “own trade intact” was
- A. the adoption of Lenin’s NEP in the Soviet Union
  - B. decreasing productivity and employment worldwide
  - C. the formation of regional and global common markets
  - D. increased inflationary pressures in Western and Central Europe
- 
51. During the last days of the Second World War, the east-west Cold War split began to emerge in the proceedings and discussions surrounding the
- A. Marshall Plan and COMECON
  - B. Potsdam and Yalta agreements
  - C. Truman Doctrine and Berlin airlift
  - D. Warsaw Pact and NATO agreements
52. The United Nations was originally formed in the belief that
- A. conflict among the great powers can be avoided through mutual deterrence
  - B. global peace can be achieved through the actions of democratic powers
  - C. nations can achieve security by joining regional organizations
  - D. global stability can be achieved through collective security



Use the following map to answer question 53.



—from *A Map History of the Modern World*

53. The **best** title for this map is
- The Collapse of Nazi Germany*
  - Stalemate on the Western Front*
  - The Second Front in Central Europe*
  - Nazi Forces Launch Eastern Blitzkrieg*
- 
54. Historically, which of the following alternatives demonstrates the greatest shift in a nation's foreign policy?
- From appeasement to non-intervention
  - From deterrence to brinkmanship
  - From isolationism to containment
  - From détente to peaceful coexistence

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 55 and 56.



—from *A Cartoon History of United States Foreign Policy Since World War I*

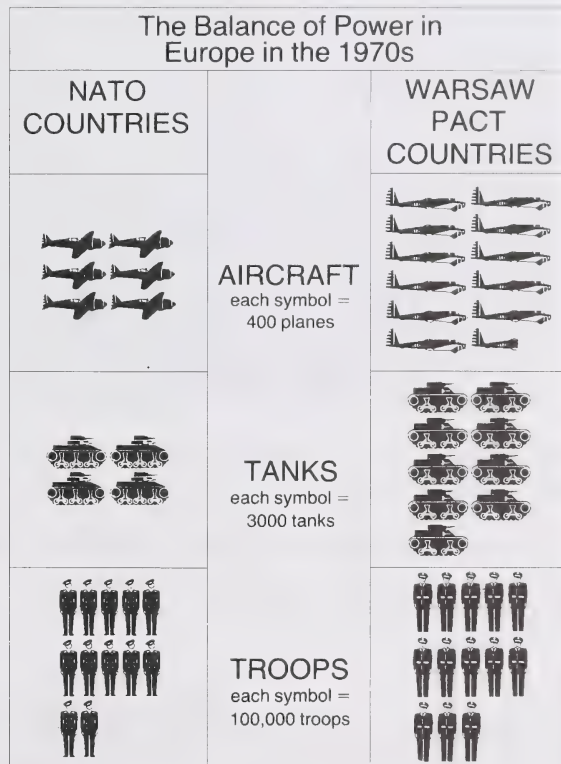
55. In this 1950s cartoon, the wasps symbolically portray the role taken by the
- A. Great Powers in refusing to apply the principle of collective security
  - B. United Nations' members in responding to a specific act of aggression
  - C. People's Republic of China in providing military aid to an ideological ally
  - D. Soviet Union in militarily attacking a small and largely undefended Asian nation
56. Within the context of the cartoon, which nation is the swarm of wasps, represented as "Enraged World Democracies," attacking?
- A. The People's Republic of China
  - B. The Soviet Union
  - C. North Korea
  - D. Japan

57. "You have a row of dominoes set up; you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly."  
—Dwight D. Eisenhower

The idea given in this statement formed the basis of an American foreign policy of

- A. détente with rival military superpowers
- B. deterrence based on nuclear arms capability
- C. containment of communism in southeast Asia
- D. isolation from international conflicts and disputes

Use the following chart to answer question 58.



—from *The Modern World Since 1917*

58. During the Cold War, the military imbalance indicated in this chart was kept in check through the
- A. threat of nuclear weapons
  - B. pressure of summit conferences
  - C. threat of all-out conventional warfare
  - D. pressure exerted by the United Nations



Use the following observations about the United Nations  
to answer questions 59 to 62.

**Observation I** . . . the United Nations has undertaken 13 peacekeeping operations in the last four years—as many as it attempted in the previous 40. . . . \$2.7 billion will be spent on peacekeeping this year alone.

**Observation II** . . . after years of near-irrelevance, the United Nations, “has almost too much credibility now.” It is suddenly free to use its collective security powers. And people suddenly expect it to.

**Observation III** The United Nations is broke. . . . Members owe the United Nations \$1.8 billion in overdue assessments; the United States, as the worst deadbeat, owes \$555 million.

—I, II, and III from *The Edmonton Journal*

**Observation IV** The changed world apparently is strengthening the role of the [United Nations] to the benefit of all peoples everywhere. However, the [United Nations] also faces the increasing need to reform itself to effectively serve the newly emerging world order. . . . Obviously, the current organization does not fairly represent today’s respective shares of international responsibility.

—IV from *World Press Review*

59. The expanded world role of the United Nations that is referred to in observations I, II, and IV resulted **primarily** from the
- A. increase in the number of nations defaulting on IMF payments
  - B. emergence of a United Europe with superpower status
  - C. magnitude of world population growth
  - D. end of the Cold War
60. In commenting on the need for United Nations reform, the writer of Observation IV is **most likely** drawing attention to the
- A. restricted permanent membership of the UN Security Council
  - B. admission rules for countries wishing to join the United Nations
  - C. shortage of funds available to support United Nations humanitarian agencies
  - D. failure of the United Nations to maintain a peacekeeping function

61. Which of the following statements regarding all four observations is **accurate**?
- A. Observations I and III are making a similar point.
  - B. Observation I contradicts the point made in Observation IV.
  - C. Observation II provides a key reason explaining why the argument made in Observation IV is illogical.
  - D. Observation III reveals a situation that is potentially threatening to the expectations suggested in observations I, II, and IV.
62. Given these four observations, which of the following positions would an internationalist offer as an approach to maintaining global peace and security?
- A. Nations should adopt foreign policy strategies that protect their vital interests.
  - B. Nations should demand a world police force composed of troops exclusively from the United States and Russia.
  - C. Nations should equip their militaries with the most recent high-tech weapons to ensure their national security in a dangerous world.
  - D. Nations should support decentralized collective security while regional organizations take more responsibility for mediation and preventive diplomacy.
- 
63. The doctrine of peaceful coexistence initiated by Soviet leader Khrushchev indicated that the Soviet Union had
- A. recognized that new strategies were needed because of nuclear threat
  - B. accepted the increased power of the United States in world affairs
  - C. placed greater confidence in nuclear weapons for security
  - D. lessened direct control over its European satellite states
64. During the Cold War, many nations achieved independence as a result of
- A. decolonization in Africa and Asia
  - B. liberation movements in Latin America
  - C. struggles for power among ethnic groups in the Balkans
  - D. spheres of influence being established in the Middle East
65. Faced with the Hungarian uprising in 1956, the Soviet government was confronted with the dilemma of whether to
- A. accept United Nations' peacekeepers or employ third-party mediation
  - B. utilize an appeasement policy or negotiate a settlement
  - C. preserve collective security or create a balance of power
  - D. maintain a sphere of influence or respect national sovereignty

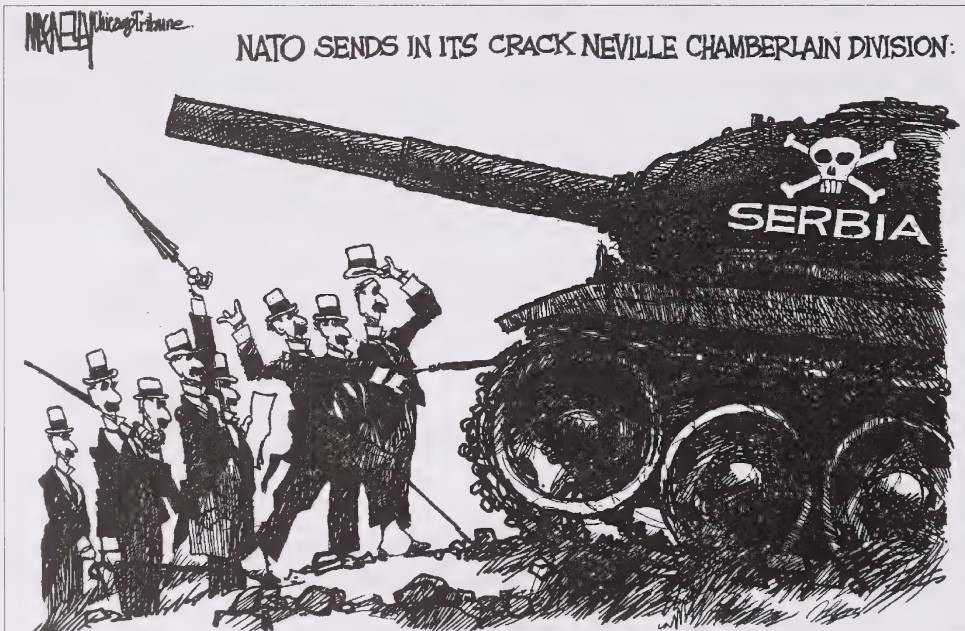
Use the following sources to answer questions 66 to 68.

### Source I

Despite obvious analogies, Serbian leader Milosevic is no Adolf Hitler, and Serbia is not 1930s Germany. . . . Yet historical analogies are relevant, for today's Western politicians labour under the same mentality that produced the disaster of the 1930s. . . . Every institution, from the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to the European Community, the Western European Union, and NATO, has tried to handle an utterly predictable war, and all have been disgraced for one simple reason: they tackled a post-communist conflict with instruments best suited for a previous age.

—from *The Independent*, London, May 1993

### Source II



—from *The Edmonton Journal*, May 1994



66. The phrase “Yet historical analogies are relevant” (Source I) refers to the dilemma that confronted those who attempted to stop the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. This dilemma was whether to
- A. employ containment or deterrence as a diplomatic tactic
  - B. use armed force or conciliation in the face of aggression
  - C. apply sanctions or an arms embargo to topple a dictator
  - D. demand peace talks or a ceasefire through the United Nations
67. The historical event alluded to by both sources is the signing of the
- A. Munich Pact
  - B. Locarno Pact
  - C. Nazi–Soviet Pact
  - D. Kellogg–Briand Pact
68. Both the writer (Source I) and the cartoonist (Source II) would **most likely** have supported which of the following international responses toward Serbia in 1993?
- A. Armed neutrality
  - B. Mediated ceasefires
  - C. Direct confrontation
  - D. Negotiated land settlements
- 
69. Throughout the history of conflict in the Middle East, the underlying issue that has remained constant is whether or not the opposing sides will
- A. resolve their ongoing arms race
  - B. resolve their territorial claims
  - C. allow their oil resources to be conserved for the future
  - D. allow United Nations’ peacekeepers to supervise democratic elections
70. According to a supporter of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international tensions have been lessened since 1945 by the
- A. proliferation of military alliance systems worldwide
  - B. use of brinkmanship to resolve conflicts
  - C. creation of supranational organizations
  - D. strength of competing ideologies

*You have now completed Part A.  
Proceed directly to Part B.*

## Part B: Written Response

### *Description*

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

**Evaluation:** Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

### *Reminders for Writing*

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

### *Instructions*

- You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your Written Work.
- Use blue or black ink for your Written Work.

### *Additional Instructions for Students Using Word Processors*

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
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- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

**Written Response—Essay Assignment**

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

*Topic A*

Some people believe that in order for an economy to prosper, individuals must be free to pursue profit making without restriction. Others believe that the unrestricted pursuit of profit benefits only a few and will create serious problems for society.

**To what extent should governments encourage the unrestricted pursuit of profit?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

**Or**

*Topic B*

Some people believe that political and military leaders must be held accountable for decisions and actions taken during times of war or civil unrest. Others believe that political and military leaders are justified in using extraordinary measures in an effort to end a conflict or restore order.

**To what extent should political and military leaders be held accountable for decisions and actions taken during times of war or civil unrest?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

*Fold and tear along perforation.*



## *Planning*

**Be sure to indicate on the back cover**

- **your choice of topic**
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### Written Work

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## *Planning*





## *Planning*





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### Written Work

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

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